

THE CITY OF SEASIDE PROVIDES HIGH QUALITY water for you!

The City of Seaside vigilantly safeguards its water supplies in order to continue providing safe drinking water for our residents and add to the livability of our great City. Once again, we are proud to report that last year, as in years past, your tap water met all U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and state drinking water health standards.

Conserving our natural resources will help the health and longevity of our City as well as save you money. Here are eight tips to make a difference to your monthly bill and our community:



Irrigate at night or early morning to reduce water lost to evaporation. Make sure the water is not hitting nonpermeable surfaces such as sidewalks or running down the street.



Fix leaks quickly. Average faucet leak is 5 gallons a day or 2082 gallons a year. Not crazy but if 300 homes have a leak that is 624,600 gallons. Unfortunately, this is probably a low estimate.



When washing your car use a sprayer that shuts off when you are not using it.



Check your toilet to make sure the flapper is not leaking. A trick is to use something that will not harm the toilet but will make the water turn a color. Put it in the back of the toilet. If the water in the bowl turns that color you have a leak. Get a new flapper at your local hardware store and replace it. Watch your water bill go down.



When you are looking for landscaping plants look for plants that do not require a lot of water. Native plants are a great option.



COMMITTED TO WATER SAFETY

The City of Seaside draws water from the South Fork of the Necanicum River and, during periods of drought, from an intake on the main stem of the Necanicum River at Peterson Point.

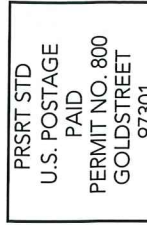
The City of Seaside, according to EPA rule, completed a SWAP (Source Water Assessment Plan) The SWAP includes the identification of potential sources of contamination, susceptibility of source water to potential sources of contamination, and a map showing the location of source water as per potential sources of contamination. A total of 34 potential contaminant sources were identified in Seaside Water Department's drinking water protection area. Thirty-three (33) of these are located in the sensitive areas and are high-to moderate-risk sources within "sensitive areas". The sensitive areas within the Seaside Water Department drinking water protection area include areas with high soil permeability, high soil erosion potential, high runoff potential, and areas within 1,000 feet of the river/streams.

The potential contaminate sources identified in the water shed include managed forest lands, a nursery, livestock area/boarding stables, several quarries, residential areas with septic systems and wells, several parks, several automotive or fleet repair facilities, gas stations (currently active and historic), fire training facilities, and transmission line and transportation corridors. The SWAP is available for review upon request at the Water Office. Copies are available for a small fee.

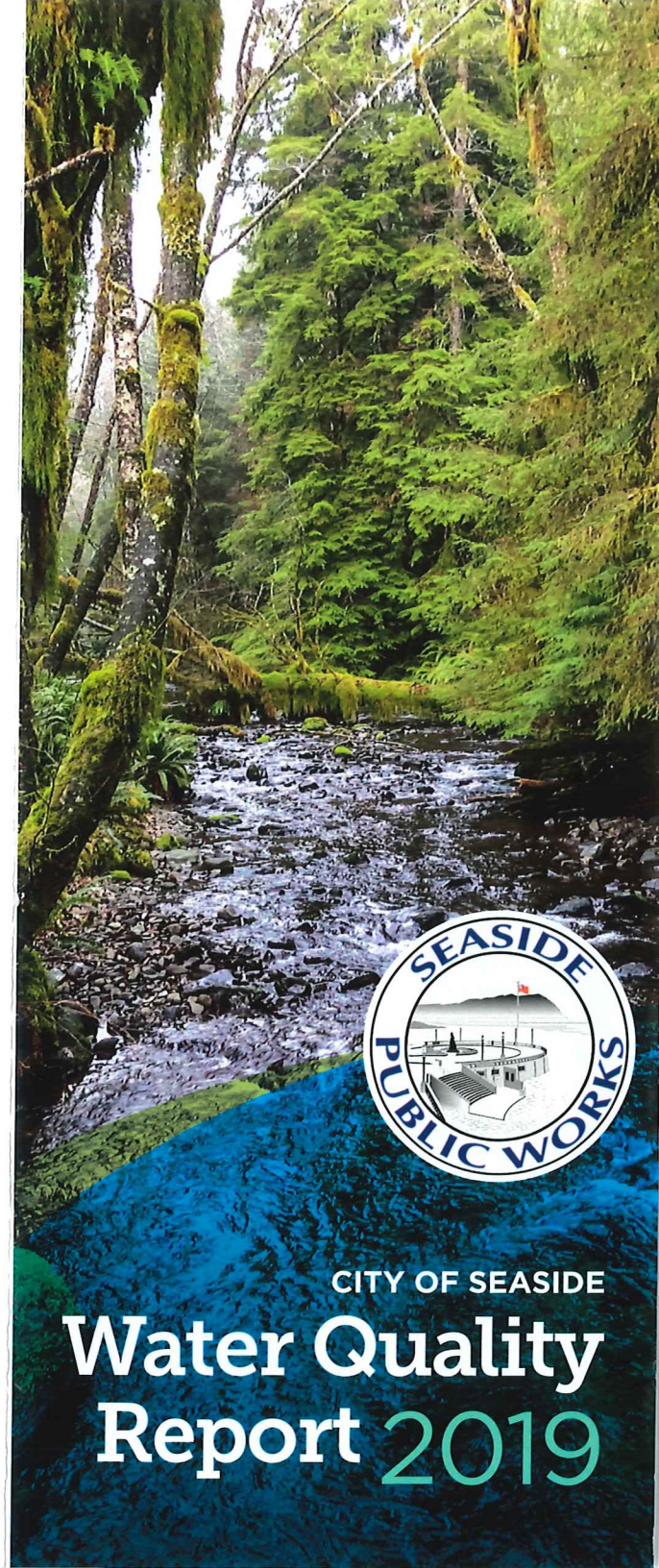
For more information regarding this report, please contact:



City of Seaside
Public Works\Water
989 Broadway
Seaside, Oregon 97138
phone: (503) 738-5112



If you would like to get involved, the City Council meets the second and fourth Monday of every month at 7:00 pm in the Council Chambers of City Hall (989 Broadway). Occasionally items related to water are discussed. Please feel free to participate.



CITY OF SEASIDE
**Water Quality
Report 2019**



WATER QUALITY RESULTS 2019*

PWS #4100799

MESSAGE FROM THE EPA

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections.

These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. The City of Seaside is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your drinking water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

*IMPORTANT DRINKING WATER DEFINITIONS

ppm (Parts per Million), **ppb** (Parts per Billion), **mg/L** (Milligrams per Liter), **NA** (Not Applicable), **ND** (Not Detected), **NR** (Monitoring not required)

MCLG Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

MCL Maximum Contaminant Level: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

TT Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

AL Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

pCi/L Pico Curies per Liter

NTU Nephelometric Turbidity Unit

MRDLG Maximum residual disinfection level goal. The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

MRDL MRDL: Maximum residual disinfectant level. The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Turbidity Turbidity is a measurement of suspended particles in the finished water that is used to measure filter performance in the water treatment process.

TCR We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are the an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards.

Contaminant	MCLG Health Goal	MCL EPA's Limits	Highest Level Detected	Range Detected	Violation?	Year Sampled	Potential Source of Contamination
RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS							
Gross Alpha (pC/L)	0	15	ND	Single Sample	NO	2018	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Radium 226/228 (pC/L)	0	5	ND	Single Sample	NO	2018	Erosion of Natural Deposits
MICROBIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS							
Turbidity (NTU)	0	TT/never more than 1 NTU and less than 0.3 NTU in 95% of samples	0.064 Highest single sample	95% Below 0.30	NO	2019	Soil Runoff
INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS (IC)							
Copper (ppm)**	1.3	1.3 = AL	.121	ND-0.121	NO	2019	Corrosion of household plumbing systems. Erosion of natural deposits. Leaching from wood preservatives.
ALL SITES BELOW AL							
Fluoride (ppm)	4.0	4.0	.96	0.7-1.12	NO	2019	Erosion of Natural Deposits. Water additive to promote strong teeth. Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Lead (ppb)**	0	15 = AL	0.0041	ND-0.0041	NO	2019	Corrosion of household plumbing systems. Erosion of natural deposits.
ALL SITES BELOW AL: VOLATILE ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS (VOC)							
Chlorine (ppm)	MRDLG	MRDL	1.3	0.42-1.3mg/l	NO	2017	Water Additive Used to Control Microbes.
Haloacetic Acid (HAA) (ppm)	NA	0.060	0.0114	NA	NO	2019	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination.
Total Trihalomethane (TTHM) (ppm)	0	0.080	0.0468	NA	NO	2019	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination.

**The most recent collection dates for lead and copper samples were August 2016.

SEASIDE WATER TREATMENT PLANT FINISH WATER							
Substance	Average Level Detected	Year Sampled	Potential Source of Contamination	Substance	Average Level Detected	Year Sampled	Potential Source of Contamination
Alkalinity (ppm)	13.0	2019	Naturally occurring.	Nitrate (ppm)	0.23	2019	Naturally occurring, runoff from fertilizer use.
Calcium (ppm)	4.2	2010		Total Organic Compound	NO	2019	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination.
Conductivity (uS/cm)	50	2015		Dichlorobenzene	ND	2019	Petroleum based product.
Arsenic (ppm)	ND	2018		Coliform Bacteria	0 Positive	2019	Improper disinfection
pH (ppm)	7.4	2019					

WHY PROVIDE A WATER QUALITY REPORT?

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals and or human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming.
- Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

Therefore, the City of Seaside proudly produces a water quality report each year, so residents can learn about the health information of our water.